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C O N F I D E N T I A L ACCRA 000131

SIPDIS

DDEPT FOR AF/RSA-POMMERER, INL/AE-ALTON, AND
DS/T/ATA-GONZALES

EO 12958 DECL: 02/18/2019
TAGS PGOV, SOCI, ASEC, KCRM, SNAR, GH
SUBJECT: ACCRA RESPONSE: ASSESSMENT ON THE NEED FOR LAW
ENFORCEMENT AND JUDICIAL TRAINING

REF: A. STATE 05448 B. STATE 09536

Classified By: DCM SKBROWN for reasons 1.4 (b) and (d)

1. (C) Ghana's law enforcement and judicial sectors have a wide range of training needs, from basic criminal investigation to intelligence and
2. (C) What are the key internal or regional challenges the host government's non-military security apparatus confronts? Ghana faces significant
3. (C) Other challenges include money laundering and public sector corruption. As Ghana becomes a petroleum producing country (projected for 2020)
4. (C) Corruption remains an internal challenge to Ghana's ability to conduct counter-narcotics activities. The Ghana Police Service has experienced
5. (C) What are the host government's non-military sector's capabilities to respond to these challenges? Where ability to address these issues
6. (C) Counter-narcotics efforts concentrate on interdiction, particularly at the international airport, with little or no effort directed at
7. (C) Highlight specific non-military security or judicial training requirements and the intended host government recipient agency: Although specific training and equipment needs and capacities vary somewhat between
8. (C) The recently appointed director of the Narcotics Control Board has requested assistance in developing the NACOB's ability to collect and analyze intelligence on traffickers. The Police/CID would also benefit from such training, including also in the
9. (C) Training is recommended for a vetted unit capable of countering drug trafficking and money laundering operations. The specific Ghanaian
10. (C) Judicial and prosecutorial capacity is also limited in Ghana and would be well served by additional training opportunities. INL has budgeted
11. (C) What is the host government's willingness to accept and be an effective partner in the implementation of USG assistance? USG and Ghana
12. (C) Other efforts by international partners in providing non-military security assistance and/or training to law enforcement and judicial
13. (C) Is there any type of existing or planned non-military regional training center in your country, operated either by an international partner
14. (SBU) Provide a non-military embassy point of contact for future correspondence and coordination on this issue. Embassy Accra's POC should be